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Consumption of Pasture Feed of Karakul Sheep in the Conditions of Karakalpakstan

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Annotation: The article presents the results of fattening young animals in winter. The chemical composition and digestibility coefficients are shown, as well as the level of nutrient supply of the feed. Additional feeding is suggested during the specified period.

Keywords: feed, consumption, pasture, winter.

Agriculture in Karakalpakstan is firmly based on the development of karakul farming, which is an important part of the industry that provides the population with food and industry with raw materials. In the livestock breeding environment, the Karakul sheep is one of the unpretentious and very hardy breeds that produce valuable and high-quality products. Deserts and semi-deserts are considered the homeland of these sheep; it is there that they learned to survive and adapt to difficult climatic conditions.

Currently, pasture and sheep breeding complexes are being created in the leading farms of the republic.

In many countries of the world with developed sheep farming, special importance is attached to raising young animals. Directed rearing of young animals is ensured only by implementing a set of techniques and methods that make it possible to control its development and, consequently, to create animals with high productivity and vitality.

I.Ya.Averyanov, V.M. Yudin (Raising Karakul young animals. 1953) notes that in conditions of insufficient pasture feeding of the queens, a sharp loss of live weight occurs. Enriching the pasture diet of pregnant sheep with concentrated feed prevents a sharp loss of live weight, increases their wool and milk productivity, the quality of litter in the offspring, and ensures better development of young animals during the suckling period [1].

Herds of the Karakul breed are unpretentious not only to weather and climatic conditions, but also to feed. A sheep eats up to 800 kg of coarse dry food per year; to do this, it walks about 25 kilometers per day. A sheep drinks from 1.5 to 6.5 liters of water per day, depending on the season of the year [3].

The consumption of winter pasture feed by young Karakul Sur sheep of the Karakalpak breed type and their provision of nutrients have not been sufficiently studied. At the same time, knowledge of the degree of provision of young animals with nutrients is necessary for organizing their adequate feeding in the winter. This is especially important for young animals going to winter for the first time. It is necessary that the young animals not only maintain their fatness and live weight during the winter, but also significantly increase them. This will have a positive impact on overall productivity in the future.

The most intensive growth of young sheep occurs in the period from birth to cutting. Later, due to insufficient provision of pasture feed and difficult wintering conditions, this process is suspended. To

ensure maximum use of the growth energy inherent in a young body, it is necessary to improve the feeding of lambs precisely after beating.

The purpose of the study is to study the influence of feeding factors of winter pasture feed during fattening on the growth and live weight of young Sur sheep of the Karakalpak breed type in the conditions of Karakalpakstan.

Object and methods. The material for the study was Karakul sheep of the Karakalpak breed type sur. Young animals and young birds were selected for the experiment. Two groups were formed: control and experimental groups.

According to A.I. Nikolaev and A.I. Erokhin (1987), there are no significant differences in the total content of amino acids in muscle tissue of sheep, cattle and pigs - 46.8; 48.5 and 47.9% respectively. According to N.G. Belenky (1981), the main nutritional component of lamb - protein - is absorbed identically to beef protein - within 90-91%. In addition, as P.N. Kuleshov pointed out (1925), sheep meat is more profitable to produce than cattle meat.

Research results. The research was carried out at the Karakul breeding scientific and tribal experimental station "Mulk" in the Takhtakupir district of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

For the experiment, lambs were selected after birth during grading: rams and young lambs. Two groups were formed from them: an experimental group and two control groups.

In autumn (November), the pasture diet of sheep is represented by a mixture of ephemerals and wormwood, significantly leached by rains and reduced in quantity. The feed supply on the pasture in the year of our research (2022) was 4.76 c/ha of air-dry mass.

The chemical composition and nutrient digestibility coefficient of the autumn pasture diet are presented in Table 1.

Chemical composition and nutrient digestibility coefficient (% in dry matter)

Dry matter	Organic matter	Crude protein	Crude fat	Crude fiber	BEA	Crude ash
Chemical composition (in dry matter), %						
-	93,8	8,00	1,60	40,50	43,70	6,20
Digestibility coefficient						
53,2	54,8	51,00	63,0	40,0	69,1	28,0

Table 1 shows that in our studies, the chemical composition of autumn pasture was slightly better in protein (7.90%), NFE (43.70%) and lower in fiber (40.50%) than in winter. The average digestibility coefficient of dry matter of the autumn diet of young animals was 53.2%, organic part - 54.8 and crude protein - 51.0%.

It was established that 8-8.5-month-old ducks on wormwood-ephemeral pastures consumed an average of 1263 g of autumn feed per head (or 978 g of dry matter). Based on the amount of digested nutrients, it was calculated that 1 kg of dry matter of the autumn feed contained 0.46 feed units and 40.8 g of digestible protein.

Conclusions: Bright 8-8.5m. age consumes autumn feed 1263 years per head (or 978 g of dry matter of the feed unit). The daily energy deficit in winter was 0.4 feed units and 50.0 g of digestible protein.

List of used literature

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